## PARIS STEAMS IN SAFE.

EFERY WRISTLE AFLOAT GREETS HER STURMILY.

the Saw So Warships, Though a Passens Says Se Bid-Travelled Thirty Miles to the North of the Count Track-Welcome for Capt. Watkins at the Custom House-He and Nearly All His Crew Esrell for the War-Beat Will Be Heady on Monday-To Bati as the U. S. S. Vate-Getting Coal In-

One more ship acc rues to the fighting force of our navy with the arrival of the American line ateamship Paris, which reached her pier safely et a little before 9 o'clock yesterday morning. Within a brief period she will be the U. S. S. Yale, with a navy Captain in command and a Bavy crew abourd of her. It may be the same crew that she has now, but it will belong to the mavy. While the Spanish ships were looking for her elsewhere, as is their habit, the Paris made the run over about thirty miles north of the usual course in 7 days 17 hours and 45 min-The officers say that not a Spanish ship was sighted. Some of the passengers have a different opinion on this point. But it is safe to say that when dawn broke yesterday and the ship found herself beyond danger of capture every man aboard, from Capt, Frederick Watkins on the bridge to the grimlest stoker in the bowels of the hold, drew a breath of renef.

It was an uneventful voyage and, in the matter of weather, an unpleasant one. There was rough weather and rain and fog in plenty, and the few passengers who declined to be frightened out of the trip had a rather rough time of it on deck. In the nature of things they wanted to be on deek most of the time to keep a careful watch of the horizon. It was some recompense for the thick weather to know that it decreased the area of observation of any prowling Spaniard who might be cruising with designs on the Paris. The log shows that the only ships sighted until the Paris reached this side were the Majestic, early on the morning of the 23d, and a White Star freighter about 7 o'clock that evening. This latter caused no little anxiety, for in the gathering darkness it assumed to the anxious eyes of the passengers all sorts of nautical shapes, from a torpedo boat to a monitor; but suspicion was soon allayed when the strange boat did not

alter its course. The Paris left the Lizard at 11:47 the night of the 22d, and sailed due north for a little more than thirty miles, after which she headed straight for home, keeping parallel to the amer track and thirty miles north of it. At might she sailed without lights, except her red and green ship lights. Her dead lights were covered, and she kept a sharp lookout. Her days' runs were, up to noon of April 23, 381 miles; April 24, 444 miles; April 25, 385 miles; April 26, 372 miles; April 27, 377 miles; April 28, 409 miles; April 29, 442 miles, and on the last day's run, which brought her to Sandy Hook Lightship at 4:31 yesterday morning, 307 miles, The voyage was a slow one; about half a day slower than usual, which was due to the bad weather. The Cunarder Lucania came in a short time before the Paris. Between Sandy Hook and the Narrows the

Paris passed two United States warships, which a fortnight ago were her sister ships of the American line, the St. Louis, which retains her malden name, and the Harvard, born New York. Both whistled at her, as who should say 'Come along and join us," and the answering toot of the liner might have been taken as an acceptance of the invitation "at the earliest possible date." After passing Quarantine the incoming vessel was the recipient of scores of salutes, every craft with a voice in the bay using that voice in welcome. To answer them all would have far toward exhausting the liner's steam, so she contented herself with an occu sional toot. Many of the passing ships dipped their colors to her, and the white yacht Theres. woke the echoes with a cannon shot. When the Paris came opposite the Battery the fireboa New Yorker opened up her siren and shrieked a rescende howl of welcome to the homecome who replied with her water whistle. Ferryboats of the Pennsylvania and Jersey Central line crossing the bows of the Paris as they moved out from the shore took a heavy list to port, al the passengers having crowded to that side to

At the pier there was a small crowd, which burstinto a cheer as the tall prow of the ship, with his Union Jack a flutter and the British flag high up above on the foremast, pointed in at the slip. On the dock Clement A. Griscom Jr., of the American line, was waiting, and when the gangplank was run up he hastened aboard, went straight to Capt. Watkins, and, grasping him by the hand, said

"Congratulations, Captain, I'm mightily glad to see you here."

There were only 149 passengers in all to come shore, the rest of those booked having decided to come over on some less-sought-after vessel Nine came in the first cabin and forty-two in the second cabin. They were quickly on shore their baggage was hustled through, and the work of unloading the cargo began with a double force of men. Besides her general merchandise, the Paris brought over 144 cases o Maxim-Nordenfeldt guns consigned to the Inernational Navigation Company for the navy yard in Brooklyn and sixteen cases of heavier guns and accessories consigned to the con mandant at the yard. Simultaneously with the unloading of the cargo the ship was coaled from a number of barges which edged in between her and the pier, each one manned by a score o black-faced colliers who worked like beavers. while an enthusiastic foreman walked the rail

ing and made oration unceasingly to this effect; Hustle, ve tarriers! Ye're workin' fer yer Uncle Sam now, an' if ye gittamoveon ye might git 'listed an' a chance to fight Spain. Put in yer best licks, ye plugs!" Among the passengers were two who seemed

to be better posted on the incidents of the voyage than the log book. List to the tale of Miss Theo Pawiikowsks, a young and pretty artist who speaks better English than one might infer

"Why, we had just the narrowest escape that you ever heard of ! It was dreadful! The offiers didn't tell you about it, did they? No: I thought not. They didn't know of it, and ever now I don't think they believe it. Well, the very first night out two Spanish torpedo boats chased us. No, I didn't see them. I'd never have lived to tell about it if I had. It would have scared me to death. One of the stewards told me about it. 'Miss,' he said to me, 'We're as d as gone. Two torpedo boats are after us. What will they do !' I asked. 'Run a torpedo into us and blow us up, and those that comes down will be took prisoners and hung, he said. 'Do they always do that I' I said. 'Al ways,' he said. 'That's what the term walk Spanish means. It means to walk off a plank with a rope around your neck.' 'Can't the Captain save us I' I asked him. 'No,' he said. 'I haven't told him; it might worry him. Besides, maybe they won't catch us.' They didn't catch us, either. I thought it was so kind of him not to worry the Captain about it.'

Another passenger with information was a soung Englishman, Victor Hughes-Hallett, who is travelling around the world for amusement, and thought he might find it, together with some excitement, on the Paris. On Monday, he mays, he sighted a Spanish war vessel, a gun oat, he thinks, about twelve miles away. As it did not head toward the Paris, and as he did not wish to alarm the other passengers, he said nothing about it until the strange boat was out of sight. Mr. Hughes-Hallott has a pair of un-

asually powerful marine glasses. Two stowaways came over. They claim to have once been street car conductors here, and say that they want to enlist. According to their story they paid the master at arms all their available cash, \$5, to get aboard, which ald not save them from rough treatment when they discovered themselves. Unless some one pays their \$10 fines they will be shipped back. They are William Horace Smith, 19 years old, and Archibald A. Williams, 22 years old, both natives of Trinidad.

These were the first and second cabin passen-First Cable-It. S. Brewster, Reginald Crows, of culistment.

Mrs. Denison, W. Foy, Victor Hughes-Hallett,
J. R. Kilbourns, Miss Paton, L. D. White, Mrs.
Second Cabin-Hugh Beakley, Miss Marie
Christineen, Mr. Deomscho, M. Delacroix, Mrs.
Delacroix, Henry Davies, Charles Fellows, John
Wm. Godfrey, Charles Godwin, Mrs.
Elizabeth Heavens, Miss Eva Hearsen, Janies
Huntley, Mrs. Huntley, Bengt Ivor Ivanson, K.
Iwoschko, Edward John Jones, Jens Che. Jensen, Mrs. Selme Konney, Miss Madrid Kenney,
Miss Lillian Monk, Mrs. Mary Maxwell, Master
Albert Marwell, William Matthewn, Alfred
Minera, A. Mitchell, Miss Theo, Pawilkowska,
Mrs. Elizabeth M. Pierce, Miss Nora M. Pierce,
Charles Pariett, Miss E. Phillips, John L. Ryan,
Mrs. Ryan, Robert Sterling, Mrs. Annie Stering, Mrs. Matilda Saundere, Alan G. Simpson,
Harold J. Sims, Mrs. Amy Taylor, Miss Annie
Wakeland, the Rev. R. A. Woodthorpe, Mrs.
Woodthorpe.

These had engaged passage, but cancelled the ongagement: First Cabin—Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Denison, the tev. W. J. Ennis. A. Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. J. Mangold, Miss Mangold, H. G. Tyler. Second Cabin—Miss J. A. Pollard.

Capt. Watkins got to the Custom House re tunda at 10:20 o'clock in the company of James C. Ryer of Perry & Ryer, Custom House brokers for the American line. The interior of the building had been prepared for his coming by the brokers and deputies. Great red, white, and blue streamers ran from the sides of the rotunda to a point beneath the dome, while over each desk were little American flags and around the walls larger flags. A great crowd of brokers ship captains, deputies, and clerks jostled each other when Charles Devoy, President of the Custom House Brokers' Association, espying Capt. Watkins entering the chamber, waved his hat and called for three cheers. Capt. Watkins was evidently surprised at the enthusiasm. The very unusual honor was extended to him of coming behind the railing of the marine division, where Frank Raymond, Deputy Collector in charge, administered to him the usual oath attached to the manifest. Then Mr. Ray mond, turning, so as to face the Captain, said,

so that all in the crowded rotunda could hear: "Capt. Watkins, you have been one of the central figures in the eyes of the American people for a week. They had read of your heroic resolve to bring the Paris to these American shores safe from the enemy, and they have applauded your spirit and bravery. On behalf of the patriots here assembled, who are grateful to you for your devotion to the flag which they all love, I desire to thank you for your great service to the American cause, which is that of justice and humanity."

Capt. Watkins replied:
"I am indeed grateful for this splendid but entirely unexpected reception. It is not deserved, Our voyage was absolutely without adventure, and at no time did we consider ourselves in any danger whatever from the enemy. I am indeed grateful, however, for the kindly spirit that ha

danger whatever from the enemy. I am indeed grateful, however, for the kindly spirit that has inspired this friendly demonstration, and I sincerely hope that this splendid ship which we have brought to America will always give a good account of herself."

James M. Anderson, clerk of the navigation desk, began singing the "Star-Spangled Banner," and he was joined by the Custom House Brokers Gies Club and the crowd in general. This closed the demonstration.

The Paris, soon to be the Yale, is now in charge of the Navy Department. When the last piece of cargo was taken from her hold, at 4:15 yesterday afternoon, Clement H. Griscom, Jr., manager of the American Line, telegraphed to Washington that the boat was at the Government's disposal. No formal transfer was made because the Navy Department did not send a captain to take charge of the ship. Capt. Frederick Rodgers and Capt. A. S. Barker have been spoken of for the place.

Shortly after the ship's arrival yesterday morning, Capt. Watkins, the officers and members of the crew, about 375 in all, signed American line contracts for war service at a 50 per cent. advance in salary. A few stewards were not asked to sign, as their services will not be needed. There was no hesitancy among the men to sign. The crew of the St. Paul enlisted in the United States Navy, but in the case of the Paris the company's contract called for a full complement of men to handle the ship. Coal is now being loaded into the bunkers, and she will be ready for sea by Monday night.

WHEN LUCANIA PASSED PARIS. Yanks Had Bet She Was Safe, Britishers Bet

Not, but All Cheered for Her The Cunarder Lucania, which arrived yester day from Liverpool and Queenstown, sailed from the latter port on Sunday last, two days after the Paris had left Southampton. The Lucania's passengers, many of whom were Americans, heard before sailing a report that the Yankee twin screw had been captured by a Spanish cruiser near the Irish coast. Most of the English passengers believed the rumor, be cause it had been published in an English newspaper. The Americans refused to credit and bets were made that the Paris had not been captured. The Americans apparently had more fishth in the genius of the naturalized Yankee commander and his ship than had the English, all of whom hoped that the rumor wasn't true. Capt, McKay, the officers on the bridge, and the lookout in the crownest' were especially vigilant as they neared they might sight the Paris in case she should have been forced to do any dodging that took her far out of her course and delayed her. There was much gloom among both Americans and English, which Edgar Bruce, a vaudeville artist, tried to dispel by singing. He improvised a song of eleven stanzas about the Maine and the Paris in which the Paris is represented as showing her

neels to the Spanish cruisers. When the Lucania was off Nantucket the natriots aboard who had bet that the Paris was all right were downhearted. It was about dusk, just this side of the Massachusetts island, that the American liner was sighted ahead. There was cheering and singing and bibulous patriots invited their British friends to the buffet, where glasses clinked and the health of Capt. Frederick Watkins was drunk and his ship was toasted as the Lucania overhauled her. Thereafter joy and fizz were unconfined. The pilot who brought the Lucania in gave the purser papers a few days old and he was besieged for news of the war. Among the passengers on the Lucania were

Mrs. J. W. Mackay, A. S. Northcote, son of Sir Stafford Northcote, and Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry Wilkinson, Mrs. Mackay was greeted at th pier by her son Clarence, who was accompanied by his betrothed, Miss Katherine Duer. The body of Mrs. Mackay's father and that of her son, John W. Mackay, Jr., arrived on Wednesday on the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II. from enos. The bodies are to be interred in the Mackay mausoleum, Greenwood Cometery.

EMPLOYEES TO BE INSURED. The Pope Company Will Also Keep Employ-

ment Open for Those Who Go to War. The Pope Manufacturing Company issued the ollowing notice yesterday: "Any person now employed at the home or branch offices or facories of the Pope Manufacturing Company the Hartford Cycle Company, the Hartford Rubber Works Company, the Pope Tube Company, or the Motor Carriage Department, who were on the 21st day of April members of any n tary or naval organization, and who shall enlist before May 20 in the volunteer service of this country in the war between the United States and Spain, will be insured to the amount of \$1,000, for one year, at the expense of the above companies, in the Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., upon passing satisfactorily the regular medical examination of that company. War permits will be attached to insurance policies. Upon honorable dis-

charge from such service, the opportunity to re-

turn to the employ of one of the above-named

companies will be given to all employees who

have thus volunteered.

Ammunition and Guns for Butch Island. NEWPORT, R. I., April 30 .- A large quantity of ammunition and three rapid-fire guns arrived here to-day for the battery at Dutch Island and were immediately shipped over there. The Old Colony repair shops to-day turned over to the Government forty aubmarine mine cases made of steel, 40 inches high and 22 in diameter. The

Re-employment for Volunteers. Warren G. Purdy, Vice-President of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, gave notice yesterday that employees of the company who leave its service for the purpose of connect ing themselves with the army or navy of the United States during the war with Spain can. have their places again at the close of their term

mines will be loaded at once and placed in posi-

tion in the entrances to the bay.

conference report on the Naval Appropriation bill after a three hours' debate. The opposition to it was led by Mr. Cannon (Rep., Ill.) based upon the Senate amendment authorizing naval officers whose discoveries or inventions may be used by the Government to go into the Court of Claims and sue for compensation for the same. This he denounced as wicked and corrupt, sub versive of the discipline of the service, and

likely to cost the Government \$25,000,000 or more. He was supported by Mesars Dockery of Missouri, Sayers of Texas, Moody of Massachusette, and others. Mr. Boutelle made good fight to secure the adoption of the conference report. He recalled the opposition of Messrs. Cannon and Dockery to all naval affair bills, and raised a laugh by comparing them or the occasions of the consideration of those measures to the toy barometer, when the old man pops in and the eld woman pops out. Messrs, Walker of Massachusetts, Hepburn of owa and Norton of Ohio seconded his efforts, but they were unable to rally sufficient strength o order the year and nays. A new conference will have to be held, the House conferces being nstructed to oppose the Senate amendment.

Mr. Boutelle (Rep., Me.) called up the confer ence report on the Naval Appropriation bill The pending business was the point of order made yesterday by Mr. Cannon (Rep., Ill.), and on this the Speaker said he would hear him.

Mr. Cannon said that, without pressing the point, he would suggest to Mr. Boutelle that by unanimous consent the Item to which there was objection might be acted upon by itself after sufficient consideration and after the report had been rejected.

Mr. Boutelle responded in a brief speech, setting forth the necessity for prompt action. He had hoped that the report might have been agreed to by the House with the same promptness and patriotism that had characterized the action of the Senate. There was, he said, no desire on the part of the conferees to insist upon the adoption of a single proposition in the report against the views of the House. They were its agents, doing its business, and subject to its action. Personally he was probably less responsible for the present condition of affairs than many members on the floor. But the condition being what it is, a war in progress with Spain, the responsibility was upon him to the country, to his constituency, and to the House, to do all that lay in his power to provide everything that was necessary to carry that war to a successful onclusion. [Applause.] And he gave notice that he expected to ask the House for more money; and whatever the amount be, he expected it to vote it for the maintenance of those whom it had sent to defend the glory and integrity of the country. Respecting the matter to which the gentleman from Illinois objected, Mr. Boutelle said that he did not believe it warranted the delay in disposing of the great bill before the House.

The amendment to which Mr. Cannon ob jected was that which gave permission to naval officers holding letters patent upon any discovery or invention used by the Government to go into the Court of Claims and sue for compensation therefor, instead of permitting the Secretary of the Navy to allow compensation therefor, as is now the law.

After much discussion as agreement was reached by which the House proceeded to discuss the amendment, the report being considered as rejected.

Mr. Cannon offered a resolution declaring it to be the sense of the House that the United States should not pay naval officers for the use of inventions or discoveries made by them, but should be entitled to that use without compensation, and instructing the conferees to oppose the Senate amendment, and to labor, for the insertion of an amendment prohibiting such pay

Mr. Savers (Dem., Tex.) supported the resolu tion. He asserted that it was unpatriotic in the highest degree for officers educated, fed, clothed and maintained by the Government to take advantage of its necessities to demand pay for the use of inventions and discoveries they are in consequence of the facilities afforded them by the Government in their every day duty. Such a provision as an original proposition, he said, would not have received five votes in the House.

Mr. Shafroth (Sil., Col.) followed in the same line, arguing besides that it was unwise to thus create a liability on the part of the Government that might run into millions

Mr. Cooper (Rep., Wis.) asked if a man in the navy, receiving \$1,500 a year for his services, should develop the genius of an Ericsson and produce something equal in value to the screw or the turret, would it be right to take that invention from him without pay ?

Mr. Shafroth replied that such cases, if they occur, should be made the subjects of individual private bills so that the circumstances could be examined.

Mr. Cannon interjected that the man getting \$1,500 a year was not protected by the amendment; it applied only to the officers of the navy The resolution was opposed by Mr. Walker (Rep., Mass.), who denounced it as unfair, un just and crue!.

The debate ran along an hour or two on these two lines. Messrs, Moody of Massachusetts, Dockery of Missouri, Gaines of Tennessee, King of Utab, Linney of North Carolina, Northway of Ohio, and Cannon of Illinois advocated the resolution proposed by the latter, and Messrs. Hepburn of Iowa, Southard and Norton of Oblo. Olmsted of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Boutelle of Maine opposed it.

Mr. Cannon's protest against the amendment was heard with close attention by the few members interested in the debate. It was, be said, wicked, corrupt legislation, the enactment of which, in his opinion, would tend to, if not inevitably induce, the destruction of discipline in the army and navy, and lead to litigation wherein the judgments would amount to at least \$25,000,000. Many officers had expressed the hope that in the interest of the service the proposition would not be enacted into law. "When you have been in here as long as I." he said, addressing the majority of his hearers you will learn that in the District of Columbia success in getting money out of the Treasury is virtue, and failure so to do constitutes vice, Mr. Boutelle, replying to Mr. Cannon, had fun with him and Mr. Dockery of Missouri for their

opposition to naval appropriation bills. "Mr. Speaker." he said, "we have had a demonstration of how small a mouse can emerge from the traditional mountain of labor. The gentleman from Illinois has worked himself up to a fine frenzy of indignant eloquence over what he calls a bad and corrupt piece of legisla tion incorporated into the Naval Appropriation bill. It does not seem so to me. It did not appear to the conferees on the part of the House as furnishing a sufficient pretext for disagreement in the conference involving the vast interests that are carried in this bill. It is very amusing to see how regularly a naval ap propriation bill brings a certain type of opposition to its feet. There is something about it which operates upon the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations like a red rag upon as enraged bull. It is a very simple thing. It means that in the Forty-ninth Congress under DemocraticAdministration[laughter]-I am glad to hear the laughter led so spontaneously by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. Dockery], because t enables me to say what you have so often of served, that whenever the matter of appropri ation comes from anywhere but from that source which the Hon. James B. Belford of Colorado used to designate as the 'white bu ton mandarins of the House 'it brings two men to their feet, one on either side-Mesers. Cannon and Dockery. They remind me on these occasions of those toy barometers in which the old

man 'pops in as the old weman pops out.'

The insertion in the conference report of the amendment under discussion, Mr. Boutelle said, had been character sed as a wicked and presumptuous thing on the part of the conferees. "In the last Congress," he continued, "the House passed a bill containing the precise principle of the amendment, but not nearly so well guarded in its wording, in my opinion, by s unanimous vote, with all its wise and distinguished lawyers present. I presume the gentleman from Illinois was present and approved it. That is the legal and parliamentary presump-

"I had no idea when the gentleman from Illi-

note objected here yesterday," continued Mr.

Boutelle, "that he was poing to focus his whole

battle line upon this little provision. That he

would attempt to obstruct this conference re

port in some way I felt sure, because he is opposed to building up the great fighting force of the navy, yet I want to say that if it were not for that class of our ships, for which I had the honor to bring in the first bill before this Congress, to meet the opposition of the gentle man from Illinois and of the gentleman from Missouri, the superiority of our problem that I would not like to be obliged to solve. The ships that are enabling us now to carry our flag in full confidence of victory ar vessels for which, I may be permitted to say, I which the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Cannon), I think in every session of a Republican Con gress, when we had to be responsible for our appropriations, labored to oppose. I have no apology to make to-day to the American people or to the American Congress for my insistence at all times in supplying ships to carry our flag against the powerful navies which are to come against them in time of war. How the gentleman from Illinois may feel I know not; but I do know that while I have been conservative in everything that had tended to rush this Government, half prepared or totally unprepared, into a great international strife, some other gentlemen upon the floor, eager for blood at that time, now hesitate on the threshold. They may not even pass the threshold, but are opposed to the necessary preparations for the work that must go forward, for it must be remembered that these preparations must be made, the work must be done, because the 'Rubicon has been Our men are already at the front ready for battle. It is no longer a question of discretion or alternatives. We have sat here and voted that our people should imperil their lives in conflict, and the men have already gone out into the service. You gentlemen have done this yourselves. You may have done it through patriotic convictions, or else you have done it like cowards, sending other men to encounter dangers from which you shrink, and then stand here and haggle and quibble and dicker about sending them supplies and providing material with which to conduct the struggle into which you have plunged them. You stand here ready to deny them the absolute essentials for which demand has been made upon this Government and which are so necessary in "I am glad that the American Congress has not

always followed the counsels of these men who are responsible for the delay of this bill which is before us to-day. The people of this country are glad that they have even been overborne in their objection to matters pertaining to the public welfare. When we brought in the bill originally into the House a short time ago, the gentleman from Illinois was promptly on his feet, with his ally and squire behind him, seeking to strike from the bill its vital parts, seeking to strike down the great battleships on which we rely to-day against Spain, and on which we must rely to-morrow and the next day if perchance, we shall embroil ourselves with some other and more powerful nation than that which now confronts us. I do not forget that we have not done all that we should do. I may not have come up to the full measure of my pub lic duty in this regard, but I have done some thing; and, while I was opposed, as I always have been opposed, to war when it can be hon orably avoided, I am glad to know that to-day way down there in the Caribbean Sea, the navy of the United States is of a character at east to give something of security in the expec tation of strife with that nation with which we

After detailing what had been done in the past fifteen years to build up the navy, fiftyseven of the 114 vessels constructed in that period having been authorized in bills reported by him in the five years be has been Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, he concluded: "Mr. Speaker I have no no v to make fo the size of the conference report. We have sought to meet the exigencies of the occasion as they came to us. We have had our purpose to strongthen the navy in every part and in every arm. To-day the brave sailers on our ships are waiting the response of the American Congress to their needs; to-day the recruiting officers are valting for the authority conferred in this bill; to day every patriotic heart in this great country s looking to Washington to note the promptness and enthusiasm with which the great popular branch of our national legislature shall respond to the demand of the bour. I ask this House in this solemn situation not to hesitate, not to obstruct, not to delay, but to respond to the demand of the people and to the demand of the occasion by passing promptly and enthusiastically the bill of supplies which now rests on the Speaker's table. [Applause and cries of " Vote!" Mr. Cannon's revenge came, however, when the House voted on his resolution, which he modified so as to simply express the opinion that he amendment should not be agreed to by the conferees. In that shape it was passed, 118 o 42, an effort to secure the yeas and nays being defeated. Further conference with the Senate was asked and the same conferees were appointed.

Mr. Cannon presented the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, with the recommendation of he Appropriation Committee that the House non-concur in the Senate amendments and ask for a conference. This was agreed to, and Messrs. Cannon, W. A. Stone, and Sayers were named as conferees.

Mr. Boutelle ironically expressed the hope that it was an honest bill; that there was no corruption in it. Mr. Cannon retorted with great feeling that

no bill coming from the Committee on Appropriations will be made the vehicle for other than a courteous inquiry from a fellow member. A Senate bill, authorizing the enlistment of a

naval battalion in the District of Columbia, was

At 4:20 the House adjourned.

ARMOR PLANT IN CHICAGO. The filincie Steel Company Preparing to Go Into That Kind of Manufacture.

CHICAGO, April 30 .- The probability of the

Illinois Steel Company's plant at South Chicago being selected by the Government for the man ufacture of armor plate in the event of an enlargement of the navy grows stronger. A significant circumstance is the admission of the officers of the company that the new \$400,000 mill now being rushed to completion will be equipped for the manufacture of steel plate equal to any demands for warship armor the Government may see fit to make. Commodore Howell, now in command of the squadron near New York, vis ted the South Chicago plant is company with several naval experts, with the view of secking a site for the manufacture of

pressed with their size and importance. Capt. Sampson, now Acting Rear Admiral in ammand of the fleet off Havana, is also familiar with the completeness of the South Chicago plant, having visited the mills a few weeks prior to the coming of Commodore Howell and

Government armor plate. He made a thorough

inspection of the steel mills, and was much im-

Pills

Hood's Have a tonic effect on the their cathartic qualities are at work. They are easy to take, easy to operate. Druggists. 25c.

ADDITIONAL TROOPS AND SUPPLIES ARBIVING RAPIDLY.

rations Going On for the Investor of Cuba-The Bettring Board Continues Its Investigation of the Case of Col. Cook-Probability That He Will Be Bettred-Cant. A. H. Lee of the British Service in Camp.

TAMPA, Fla., April 30 .- The continued arrival of troops has made it a lively day in the camp They began to arrive early yesterday afternoon and came during all night. Infantry, cavalry and artillery were all represented by the newcomers, and as fast as one train would pull out another would arrive. All came on special trains and all reported to the commanding officer immediately on their arrival. Gen. Wade and his staff have been kept busy receiving reports from the arriving troops and in giving orders for their camps. Troops have come from far-off Utah, from Mobile, Chickamauga and elsewhere, and more than twenty train loads are now en route here as fast as steam and fair tracks can bring them.

The new camp is becoming thickly settled. The artillery has joined the Fifth Infantry in camp at Port Tampa. The camp occupied by the two brigades which arrived first continues to be the centre of attraction, and it is always swarmed with visitors in the hours that they are admitted.

The Board of Retirement, which convened yesterday, is still in session, and is likely to be as long as the camp is here. The only case beforeit which it is positively known has been disposed of is that of Col. Cook of the Fitth Infantry, who is charged with physical disability and who was before the board yesterday. It is learned that the Colonel underwent a rigid examination, and that he made a vigorous lefence, but that the board has recom mended his retirement. This is nothing more than was expected, but just how soon the Colonel's place will be vacant is difficult to tate, as he will exhaust every effort to remain in the service on the active list. It is a fact seyond a doubt that the Colonel is suffering from dropsy. The board took a recess this after oon until after Sunday, and its duties will then be resumed and the other officers ordered pefore it will be heard and their cases passed

Supplies are coming in fast, and Major Pope of the Quartermasters' Department has also been buying them for immediate use in great quantities. Three trainloads of grain and hay have been started this way from Jacksonville and will arrive to-night. One hundred carloads of cavalry horses came in this morning and two rainloads of pack mules, about 250 in number. Nearly 2,000 mules and horses are expected here to-night from the far West, and the preparations for an early invasion of Cuba are ing made as fast as possible. From present in dications it would seem that the move would be made very early in the week. All of the available steamers in this vicinity are now being chartered by the present system and are kept with steam up at Port Tamps, ready to leave at an hour's notice. Capt. Bie of the United States snagboat

Suawannee, who is in charge of the work of constructing the fortifications on the several keys at the entrance to Tampa Bay, received instructions this morning to allow no newspaper men or others with kodaks to land on the keys. The object of the order is very obvious and has caused objections from the correspondwho are now here by the hundreds. The surgeons are anticipating the rellow fever epidemic of midsummer in Cuba, and are now at work preparing a fever map showing the places where the fever has been worst in previous seasons. Cuban physicians who are to accompany the troops are assisting in drawing the plans. These physicians, fifteen in number, will be of incalculable assistance to the invading army, not only in treating the diseases prevalent in Cuba, but in

NEW OBLEANS CAMP DULL. Most of the Leading Officers Have Gone to

Tampa-State Military News. NEW ORLEANS, April 30.-Major J. W. Jacobs reached here to-day, having been ordered to take charge of the camp as Quartermaster-General. All the most prominent officers have left for Tampa, and the headquarters are quite deserted. It is thought by some of the officers that the Eighteenth and Twenty-third regiments will remain here until they have recruited up to their war footing. The recruiting office, nowever, is rather poorly patronized, and stations will be reopened in other parts of the the Twenty-third wants a young woman sponsor, and has opened a ballot with several New Orleans girls as candidates. The result will be announced on Thursday. The contest is open to

all maids and widows, but the sponsor must be under 30 years of age. A court-martial has been created and will try all cases before it on Monday. There are no cases, however, of importance. The various companies composing the First Louisiana volinteers started to-day from their several arsenals and will be sworn into service to-morrow. The camp has been laid out and named Camp Foster in honor of the Governor. It is immediately beyond the camp of the Twenty third Regiment. The Louisiana Field Artitlery

men are acting temporarily as guards. The local artillery, some 800 strong, who were ignored by the President's call, as he asked only for infantry as the Louisiana quota. will be used for coast defence duty, and have been stationed at Galveston. There are four batteries at Forte St. Philip and Jackson on the Mississippi, Fort Morgan, near Mobile, and Fort Pickens, near Pensacola,

As there has been a large number of enlistments in Hood's regiment of volunteer im nunes, efforts are being made to increase it from a regiment to a brigade. Capt. R. B. Quick, formerly of the Morgan steamer El Rio, purchased by the United States, is to be in command of the monitor Passaic. This boat will be manned by the Louisiana naval reserves and stationed at the mouth of the Mississippi to guard the lettles.

Four torpodo experta arrived here to-day and have at once sent to the forts to assist in the torpedo and mine work there. Since the present trouble began a number of Spaniards who have lived here long have become neturalized Americans. There was a number of these applica tions for citizenship to-day before the district court, and they were very much disgusted when their request was refused. It was said that the Revised Statutes prohibit a citizen of a hostile country from becoming a naturalized American,

CAMP THOMAS STILL LIVELY. About 6,000 Men Now at Chicknmsugn-Arrival of an English Officer.

CHATTANOOGA, April 30. The descent or Cuba from Camp Thomas continues. Early this morning the last of the force of artillery had gotten away. Then at 0 o'clock the Ninth Cavalry, under command of Lieut, Col. Hamilton cantered into Chattanooga from the camp and was soon speeding away to the Florida coast. This afternoon the Twenty-fourth Infantry, a negro regiment, left for the South, according to orders received yesterday. It is said to their that at least three cavalry regiments and the Twenty-fifth Infantry, colored, will leave for Tampa on Monday or Tuesday, and many think that nearly the entire force here will soon join the invading forces.

With all the departures Camp Thomas by no means presents a deserted appearance. To night there are still about 6,000 men on the field and recruits are being added every day. The failure of more men to offer their services in the regular army is disappointing to Gen. Brooke and his staff. It is believed that under the present enlistment laws it will be no easy task to raise the army to a war footing, and at the present rate it will take months to fill the companies. However, when the recruits from other stations begin to pour in, it may not be long before the commands are up to war strength. It is the general impression that Calchamauga will be a mairve camp for the

TAMPA'S BUSTLING CAMP. drilling of recruits and a part of the volunteer army. It is believed that Gen. Brooks will be continued here in charge of the reserve and recruiting camp, and that Gen. Shafter will lead

One of the sights at the recruiting station today was a great mountaineer who had come to

"jine" the army. "What is your height?" asked the recruiting officer sternly,

"Six feet four, mir."

"Your weight!"

"Three hundred and eight." "Pass on to the room at your right," said the officer, motioning to the room where the troops

were examined. The recruit was accepted. A four-acre army corral for horses and mules purchased by the Government during the encampment was completed to-day a little north of Battlefield station, and convenient to the railroad. Seventeen mules and four borses were bought for army purposes yesterday. Capt. Daniel E. McCarthy of the Quartermaster's Department has charge of all purchases of live stock. A large number of horses is needed fo the artillery, but as all the light batteries of that branch of the service have either left Chicksmauga or are on the point of leaving, the horses they require will probably be secured in Florida. Still at least 2,000 mules and horses are need ed by the other arms of the service, either as cavalry or draught animals for the infantry.

Uncle Sam has dealt in horses and mules for juite a time, and knows a good animal from a ead one, and is a pretty hard customer to over reach in a bargain. In the first place, W. J. Waugh, veterinary surgeon of the Third Cavalry, inspects every animal submitted for pur-chase. It must be full fifteen hands at the shoulders, strong, and sound in every particular. The prices paid vary considerably with the animal, but average for mules and horses about \$110. Four and six-line teamsters are in demand at the park. They can drive for the Government without enlisting, and receive \$30 a month and

Cant. A. H. Lee of the Royal Artillery, British Army, arrived at Chickamauga yesterday and has taken quarters at Gen. Brooke's head quarters. He is the regularly accredited representative of her Majesty's Government, and will remain with the American forces until the war is ended. The Captain is a swagger and ceremonious officer. He has been in the English Army twelve years and has seen much active service. As a rule, American Captains of artillery are grizzled old fellows of 50 years and upward. The English artillery uniform is such showier than that of the American service. Yesterday Capt, Lee wore a little Scotch cap, a black blouse with scarlet facings, cloth belt, black baggy trousers, striped broadly with red, and brown boots. This morning he appeared in a cream-colored uniform with scarlet facings and stripes. At an introduction to an other military officer he stands rigidly erect, heels; together, and salutes; then he shakes hands. He courteously gives the American salute instead of that of the English service American officers are not nearly so spectacular or punctilious.

The Rossville road, leading from Chattanooga to Chickamauga Park, was constantly filled today with moving troops and journeying sightseers. About noon some dozen or more army officers came riding along the road. Just as they swung into the straight stretch of pike four miles from the city a tall figure confronted them, and, with outstretched arms and hat in hand, asked them to halt. He was obeyed and, standing before the officers with his six feet and some inches of manhood erect, this bearded man said:

"I used to hate to see you blue devils. I've clim a tree and shot lots of you. I've charged oayonets on you and pulled the trigger that sent many a bullet straight to the mark, but now I'm with you boys and I take off my hat to you.
That ain't a man that ever fit in the rebel army that don't know what we can do when we are together, and now we are together. Let's give three cheers for America."

The three cheers were given, and the officers shook the old, rebel veteran's hand and passed on. PARADE DAY AT MOBILE.

The Entire Division Passes to Review Befor Gen. Coppinger. MOBILE, Ala., April 30.—The weather to-day at the camp of the regulars was beautiful after the storm and downpour of yesterday. Owing to the dilatoriness of the railroads the Twenty second Regiment did not get away from camp till this morning, and the members of that regiment spent a terrible night. The cars were promised by the railroad at noon yesterday, but they did not arrive till about 10 o'clock this morning. The members of the Twenty-second, who were out in all the pouring rain yesterday afternoon, had to bivouse on the ground all night long, hourly expecting the cars to arrive. There in the Quartermaster's department to-day on ac

count of the slowness of the Louisville and

Nashville Railroad. The first review of the entire division at the camp took place at 8 o'clock this morning. The division was in command of Col. Snyder of the Ninetcenth Regiment, and Gen. Coppinger reviewed the 2,000 troops that were stretched in line across the parade ground. It was also the monthly muster of the troops. Lieut. C. T. Dentzler, who has been on detached duty at a college in Oregon, has reported at the camp for duty. Capt. Macklin of the Eleventh Regiment owns a chair, which he proudly displays, which was given to him by Gen. Miles, and in the General sat when, as Colonel of the Fifth Infantry, he received the surrender of Geronim and his band of Apaches, the Nez Perces and

and his band of Apaches, the Nez Percès and about five Indian tribes in Arizona.

The avenue which runs through the camp from the depot west has been named Sitting Buil svonue by Capl. Macklin. Dress parade draws large crowds out to the camp every afternoon. Quartermaster Barry L. Holt of the Alabama National Guard is in the city making arrangments for the reception of the Third Regiment. Alabama National Guard, which has been ordered to report in this city to-morrow.



In the evening twilight of winter time. the fire sparkles and glows and upon the hearth, there are dreams cantles of the future in the flames for the young woman who sits and gazes into them. Whether these air castles will ever become realities, is largely a matter

oman can hope to be a contented wife, the mistress of a happy home and the mother of healthy children who suffers from weakness and disease of the delicate into dust, unless she takes measures to correct the disorders from which she suffers. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a postive cure for all disorders of these most sensitive organs. It makes them strong, healthy and vigorous. It prepares a woman for happy wifelood and healthy mother. hood. It robs maternity of its peril and of nearly all pain. It insures children with strong healthy constitutions. Thousands of women have testified to its marvelous For nursing mothers it is the best supportive tonic.

When a dealer urges some substitute he's thinking of the larger profit he'll makethinking of the larger profit he'll make—
not of your welfare.

"About als years upo my wife became afflicted
with displacement causing inflammation and
much pain." writes Rev. I. J. Cornedge of Elmo.
Kaufman Co., Texas. "She could not stand on
her feel or get in any position but what she suffered great burning down pain. I get her a bottle of Dr. Pierces Favorite Prescription which
she soon found was helping her, so she kept on
until she had taken six buttles. Since taking
the last six has not suffered a moment from
the old trouble."

## THE MOST Important Discovery

Ever Made in the History of Medicine.

What Has Been Accomplished by the New Cure Within Twelve Months,

It Fails in But One Case Out of Every Nine Thousand Treated.

The Great Reduction in Death Rate Due to Its Use.

Although the medical profession have known for years that their only hope of reaching such diseases as Catarrh, Bronchitis, and Consumption was through the air we breathe, the intreduction of the new Australian Dry Air Treatment did not at first create any profound interest among them, and for this reason they believed it absolutely impossible to find a germicide that had sufficient power to kill the bacilli of these diseases, and which was dry enough to pass the epiglottis and be carried to the diseased parts by the simple act of breathing.

HYOMEI was an unknown quantity to them, and, although they admitted that by inhala. tion alone could they ever expect to reach these diseases, their faith in the new germicide was small. It did not take them long, however, to discover its great value. Case after case soon began to suc-cumb to this new remedy; even those who were so far gone with Consumption as to be be-yond human aid rallied, and, although such patients eventually died from exhaustion, not one single case is on record where a hemorrhage from the lungs took place after the first treat. ment with HYOMEI was given, thus showing that the new germicide at once destroyed the bacilli of the disease, and had the treatment been begun in time, would have saved the patients lives. Such results obtained in the treatment of this deadly scourge, Consumption, were en-tirely unexpected, and induced the doctors to test it in other diseases of the respiratory organs, from which this great plague, Con. umption, recruits the majority of its victims. Imagine, if you can, their delight when they found that Coughs and Colds could not exist when HYOMEI was used; that not one death occurred from Croup or Bronchitis among the thousands of cases treated; that Catarrh, Catarrhal Deafness, and Asthma were invariably curred in a few weeks. In fact, it was clearly proven to them toat the long looked for dry-air germicide had been found, and as a result the physicians hesitated no longer, but have ever since endeavored to educate the general public

That they have succeeded is shown by the enormous demand for this preparation all over to stop the publication of this discovery to the people through the daily press, advertising quacks have thrown away their old treatments, and now claim to use the new, although they have not the least idea of what HYOMEI is composed of. the country, and by the fact that having failed

have not the least idea of what HYOMEI is composed of.

Indeed, a wonderful change has taken place in the method of treating respiratory diseases within the past twelve months. To-day none but those who are ignorant of the construction of the air passages and that simple law of nature which prevents moisture from entering the bronchial tubes and lungs, ever think of using the old cures, sprays, douches, and atomizers which for years were the only methods employed, and which have been the cause of so much catarrhai deafness and loss of sense of taste and smell, to say nothing of such aliments as dyapepsia, kidney and liver troubles, engendered by taking strong drugs into the stomach to cure diseases, which can be reached by the air only.

The wonderful sale of this new cure is survived by the control of the stomach to cure diseases, which do not know that free the ments are given in all large cities, and thas the money is refunded in every case where the patient is not cured.

patient is not cured. 'Hyomei' Cures by Inhalation. Every Bottle of" Hyomei" Is Guaranteed. "HYOMEI" INHALER outfit, \$1.00. Extra bottles "Hyomei," 50c. "HYOMEI BALM (a wonderful healer), 25c. CAN BE OBTAINED OF YOUR DRUGGIST OR BY MAIL. Pam-

R. T. BOOTH CO.

ASTOR COURT BUILDING. 33d St., next Waldorf-Asteria Hetel,

NEW YORK. MISS BARTON WRITES OF OUBA.

the Says That While Matanuas Was Starving, 100 Tons of Food Was at Hand Unused. Miss Clara Barton, President of the American National Red Cross, contributes to the May number of the North American Review, to be published to-morrow, an account of her recent work and observations in Cuba. Miss Barten's article gives one of the most graphic account which has yet been published of the dreadful straits to which the wretched reconcentrades were reduced by the brutal military methods of Spain. She narrates one incident which seems to show that not all of the relief supplies, so

generously sent by Americans to Cuba, were made use of. Having heard of the great distress which prevailed at Matanzas, Miss Barton decided to ge there personally to learn the condition of affairs, and to arrange for the distribution of stores reported to be on their way on board the Fern. The condition of the hospitals there was found to be pitiful beyond description, though Miss Barton says that "with our work-a-day ideas and customs it seemed that desper interest and greater care on the part of some one could

have improved conditions even as discouraging Miss Barton thereupon hurrled back to Havana, whence she despatched to Matanzas four tons of the choicest hospital supplies. She then turned her attention to Artemisa, Sagua la Grande, and Cienfuegos. Eight days after her first visit to Matanzas she wont there again on learning that the Fern bad arrived there, and found a condition of things that discouraged her greatly.

greatly.

"It pains me to write," she says, "that is spite of all efforts, we arrived to find the hospital in worse condition, if possible, than before, and the four tons of hospital supplies, for which we held the way bills, sent eight days before, still lying in perfect and compact order in the relief sign of the Station, each bearing the relief sign of the Hed Cross, and plainly addressed to the American authorities there. All the authorities of the town were Cuban or American and at that thoment, to greet our eyes, the

dressed to the American authorities there. All the authorities of the town were Cuban or American, and at that moment, to greet our eyes, the steamship Fern lay under the American flag within gunshot of the shore, with flity tons of American supplies, and flity rods away lay the Bergen, under the same colors, bearing a cargo of flity-two tons from the Philadelphia Red. Cross, faithfully sent through the New York committee by request.

"I simply name these circumstances to emphasize the fact that at the moment when the appeal went out over our paralyzed country for starving Matanans.' there were lying in her station, or within gunshot of her shores, in plain view, 105 tons of the best food our great, generous-nearied records could contribute."

Miss Barton does not intimate whom she holds responsible for this disgraceful failure to use promptly supplies intended for the mitigation of suffering. She testifies that from no authorities or people on the inland of Cuba did sage ever receive any but the most considerate and courteous tratiness.

Life Insurance and Part Pay While at War. HARTFORD, Conn., April 30.—Chency Brothers South Manchester, the largest firm of silk

courteous treatmen.

manufacturers in the country, have announced that for every man in their employ who has voluntecred they will pay 525 a month toward his family, or to those who have sisters, brothers or parents dependent on them, and will also see that they will not want while the men are away. Besides this, each man who passes the examination will be insured for \$2,000, the firm paying the premiums. In case of death the families will be the beneficiaries.